





## INTIMATIONS

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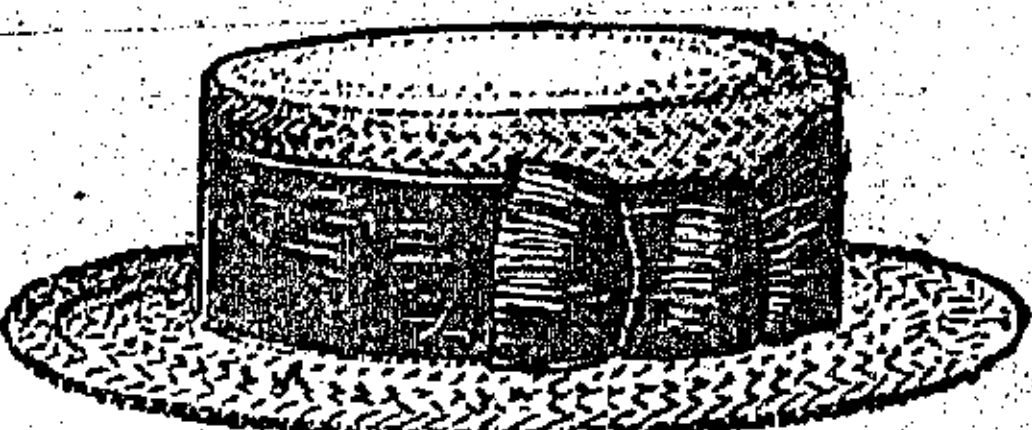
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[2-4]

HENRY  
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Are distinctive in style and quality.

A "Heath" Straw Hat affords its wearer  
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[125]

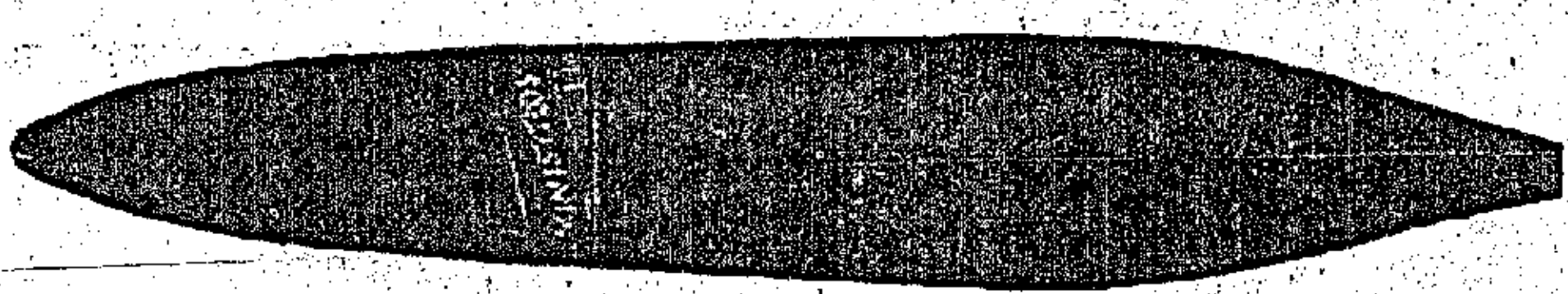
## LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

## MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25.

The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars  
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## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

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[136]

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Apr. 24th.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... May 2nd.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... June 19th.These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric  
Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms  
(all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be  
overstated.Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN  
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, etc. For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

## UKRAINE PEACE

## TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The points of the treaty between the Central Powers and the Ukraine Republic, as transmitted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, are as follows:—

A treaty of peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one part, and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other part. The Ukrainian people having in the course of the present world war declared itself independent, and expressed the wish to restore peace between the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Powers at war with Russia, the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey have resolved to agree on a peace treaty with the Government of the Ukrainian People's Republic. They thereby desire to take the first step towards a lasting world peace, honourable for all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but shall also lead to the restoration of friendly relations between the peoples in political, legal, economic, and intellectual realms. To this end the plenipotentiaries of the above-mentioned Governments have met at Brest for the inauguration of peace negotiations, and have reached agreement on the following points:—

Article 1.—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one hand, and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other hand, declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

Article 2.—(A) Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other hand, in so far as these two Powers border upon one another those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Russia; (B) further north, the frontier of the Ukrainian People's Republic, commencing at Tarnograd, will in general follow the line Biserka, Sreeczyn, Krasnostau, Pugaszow, Radin, Meskiretsch, Sarnaki, Nelnik, Wyckelitsow, Kamietalitsow, Prashany, Vydovakysow. This will be fixed in detail by a mixed commission according to the ethnographical conditions, and with regard to the desires of the population. (C) Should the Ukrainian People's Republic yet have common frontiers with another of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance special agreements will be made thereupon.

Article 3.—The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the present peace treaty. The manner of carrying out the evacuation and the transfer of the evacuated territories will be determined by the plenipotentiaries of the interested parties.

Article 4.—Diplomatic and Consular relations between the contracting parties will be entered upon immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The widest possible admittance of the respective parties' Consuls is to be reserved for special agreements.

Article 5.—The contracting parties mutually renounce reimbursement of their war costs (that is to say, the State expenditure for carrying on the war) as well as indemnification for war damages (that is to say, those damages which have been suffered by them and their subjects in the war areas through military measures, including all requisitions made in the enemy's country).

Article 6.—The respective prisoners of war will be permitted to return home, in so far as they do not desire, with the approval of the State concerned, to remain in its territories or proceed to another country. The regulation of questions connected herewith will follow by means of the separate treaties provided for in Article 8.

Article 7.—The following is agreed upon respecting the economic relations between the contracting parties:—

They undertake mutually without delay to enter into economic relations and to organise the exchange of goods on the basis of the following prescriptions:—

EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS.  
Until July 31st of the current year a reciprocal exchange of the surplus of the more important agricultural and industrial products is to be carried out on the following basis:—For the purpose of meeting current requirements the quantities of the various sorts of products to be exchanged will be settled by a joint Commission, to sit immediately after the signature of the peace treaty. Prices also will be regulated by a joint Commission.

The exchange of goods fixed by the joint Commission aforementioned, which Commission will consist of an equal number of representatives of both parties, will take place through State central bureaux. The exchange of those products which are not fixed by the aforementioned Commission will take place by way of free trade, according to the stipulations of a provisional commercial treaty provided for.

The contracting parties further agree to maintain the general Russian Customs tariff of January 26th, 1903.

Economic regulations between Bulgaria and the Ukraine are to be settled according to the right of the most favoured nation, until a definite commercial treaty be concluded. A similar arrangement applies to Turkey and the Ukraine.

Other sections deal with preferential treatment, laying down that the Ukraine is to make no claim to that which Germany and Austria grant to each other or to other countries bound to them by Customs alliances.

Article 8.—The restoration of public and private legal relations (Rechtsbeziehungen), the exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians, the amnesty question, as well as the question of the treatment of merchantmen in the enemy's hands, will be regulated in the separate treaties with the Ukrainian People's Republic.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

YEAR'S REVIEW OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY.

## REMARKABLE FIGURES.

In presenting the Army Estimates on February 20th, the Under-Secretary of State for War spoke of the striking success of the Suspension of Sentences Act, whereby thousands of soldiers, sentenced to serious terms of imprisonment, served a short period of detention and were then allowed to return to their duties, and by good conduct not merely escape the rest of the sentence, but have its record permanently expunged.

The health of the Army is wonderfully good, and a vast improvement has been effected even in Salonika, where in summer the weather is truly awful and malaria of the most pestilential kind is rife. Sickness even there has been reduced to two-thirds of what it was in 1916, and the death rate to one-third.

Here are a few figures illustrative of the size of the British Armies:

In ten months 48,462 commissioned officers and 6,435 warrant officers have been appointed.

25,000 promotions have been gazetted from second to first Lieutenant.

16,800 officers and 40,000 men have been mentioned in the honours lists.

600,000 men have been given leave in the last four months and 200,000 in the last four weeks.

The Labour Corps now numbers 250,000, of all races and colours.

During 1917 there had been conveyed to the various fronts:

7,000,000 men;

500,000 animals;

200,000 vehicles;

90,000,000 tons of stores.

THE ARMY STORE CUPBOARD.

On the business side of the Army the figures of the Under-Secretary were even more stupendous. The purchases of the Food and Supply Department, for example, amounted last year to £22,000,000. The Army alone is consuming three times as much imported wheat as the whole population before the war. This seemed a hard saying, but it was uttered almost as a commonplace. Moreover, consider the Army store cupboard:

84,000,000lb. of tea.

177,000,000lb. of sugar.

145,000,000 tins of condensed milk.

11,600,000lb. of cigarettes.

250,000,000 yards of textiles.

In the face of such statistics, shortage at home seems perfectly natural.

Passages of exceptional interest were those in which Mr. MacPherson showed how the War Office had saved 50,000 tons of steel by using wood pulp board instead of tin for the packing of the jam tins, and how from by-products along the line of the railway 1,800 tons of crude glycerine, which had been sold to the Ministry of Munitions at one-sixth the current market price. Local resources in the distant theatres of war are being utilised to the utmost, and in Mesopotamia 1,100 square miles are under cultivation for the benefit of the Army, a valuable saving of tonnage required to bring food to the British islands. A colossal salvage business is also in full operation, whereby scores of millions of pounds are being saved for the nation, and Mr. MacPherson observed that the soldier prefers a pair of salvage boots if he can get them to a new pair.

BEST CADETS AT WOOLWICH.  
One other topic may be specially referred to—the Under-Secretary's warm commendation of the limited system of the authorities at Woolwich, he said, considered that the nominated candidates were "far and away the best, most capable, and hard-working." Perhaps it was well that the Minister for Education was not in his place to hear that—to him—Mr. MacPherson might have emphasised his argument by pointing out that one of the highest officers in the Army, whose name has lately been very much to the front—twice failed for Sandhurst. But these are dangerous facts to emphasise when one of our chief national weaknesses is education.

Republic, which form an essential part of the present peace treaty, and so far as is practical will enter into force simultaneously with the treaty.

Article 9.—The agreements made in this peace treaty form an indivisible whole.

Article 10.—For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Ukrainian text is authoritative for the relations between Germany and the Ukraine, the German, Hungarian, and Ukrainian text for the relations between Austria-Hungary and the Ukraine, the Bulgarian and Ukrainian text for the relations between Bulgaria and the Ukraine, the Turkish and Ukrainian text for the relations between Turkey and the Ukraine.

Final Prescription.—The present peace treaty will be ratified. The ratified documents shall be exchanged as soon as possible. So far as nothing therein prohibits otherwise, the peace treaty comes into force on its ratification. Here follows the signature, etc.

The supplementary treaty provided for in Article 8 was likewise signed to-day. It contains prescriptions on the following subjects:—Restoration of Consular relations, restoration of State treaties, restoration of civil law, indemnification for civil damages caused by war laws and acts contrary to international law, exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians, care of burial-grounds of those who have fallen in the enemy's country, provision for persons returning home, and amnesty treatment of merchant vessels which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The publication of the text of this supplementary treaty must be reserved, says the telegram, as owing to the overloading of the wires it has not yet been possible to forward the extensive text to Berlin.

## A CHANNEL RAID.

## LOST DRIFTER PATROL.

## OVERPOWERING ODDS.

The following account of the attack on the Dover Patrol, compiled from survivors' narratives, has been furnished by the Admiralty:

The German destroyer raid into the English Channel on the night of Feb. 14-15 had for its primary aim the destruction of the auxiliary patrol forces on outpost duty. This much was evident from the deliberate and systematic manner in which, once touch was established in the inky darkness, the attack was carried out. A large force was chosen for the enterprise, comprising ten at least of Germany's largest and fastest destroyers. That these succeeded in sinking seven armed fishing vessels and returning to their base without being intercepted by the British patrols proper can be ascribed to accurate foreknowledge of the disposition of these forces (information readily supplied by aerial reconnaissance).

The raiding tactics of German destroyers are too well known to call for detailed repetition. When all is said they amount to this: they sortie on the fringe-key of even gale and torpedo tube; every surface craft sighted is an enemy, and they fire at sight, moving without lights at top speed. It must be admitted that they thus possess an initial advantage of which they might reasonably be expected to make the most. Indeed, the wonder is not so much that they were not intercepted in the inky darkness of a thousand square miles, but that they did not make more of their opportunity.

On the night in question one of the drifter patrols had sighted a submarine on the surface, attempting to break through the vigilant cordon of patrol craft. Off went the drifter in jubilant pursuit, signalling to her consort to join the hunt, and the remainder joined her like a pack of basset hounds on the trail of an otter. The enemy destroyers, casting about in the darkness, sighted the "ballyho!" racket and swept down upon the drifters, intent upon their own business, from at least four quarters simultaneously. The Germans appear to have worked in pairs. The leading boat of each couple switched on a blinding searchlight for the few seconds necessary to get an accurate range and then the whole force slowed down to carry out the deliberate work of destruction. In the words of one of the survivors, "It was awful—just slaughter."

The speaker made the statement without heat or reproach; he was a fisherman, as were most of his brethren, wont to accept both calamity and fortune without emotion.

Girl old black things. He aged and shook his grizzled head, while the sunlight winked on his gold earrings. The enemy closed in nearly all cases to within fifty yards of their victims, poured two salvos of high explosive shell into each, and passed on. They had no time for fancy shooting, and there were few misses. It is to be hoped they found the gruesome work to their misjudgment for the few seconds necessary to get an accurate range and then the whole force slowed down to carry out the deliberate work of destruction. In the words of one of the survivors, "It was awful—just slaughter."

FRUITLESS HEROISM.  
It was brave work, but all round him in the darkness, amid the flames of guns and blazing ships and all the savagery taking its cruel not a whit less gallantly. The survivors launched their splintered dinghies, carrying their wounded with wrecks that a few minutes before had been ship and home. The two engineers and Engineerman Noble succeeded in launching their boat and lowered into the water, mortally wounded, and a wounded deckhand. The remainder of the crew lay inextricably entangled in the wreckage, dead. The survivors paddled clear, waited till the enemy had passed on, and then closed on their little ship again. The fire pouring from her wrecked engine-room, and the ammunition was exploding about her. "Sinkin'!" said Ewing, stoutly, overmuch to speech, but he made the board again. Ewing followed, and between them they fought and overcame the fire. "Dinna leave me, Jamie," cried the mate piteously. "Dinna leave me in the wee boat." "Na, na," was the reply. "We'll no leave ye," and presently they brought their wounded back on board and took them below.

The mate was laid on his bunk, and Ewing fetched his shirt from his bag and tore them up into bandages. Noble, it was his first and last contribution to the narrative. They took turn and turn about to tend the wounded, plugging the shot-holes, and quenching the smouldering embers of the fire, reviving the dead, and comforting the dying mate in the soft, almost tender, accents of the Celt.

"Tis nae guid," said the mate at last. "Dinna fash about me, lads. A' I can say is, 'I'm a dead man,' and so died. But they saved the little ship, and she lies in a corner of the basin at her base a mass of twisted metal and charred woodwork, to testify to the courage of the British fisherman in war.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## SPORT.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.  
88TH CO. R.G.A., 11; STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 1.

This game took place at the Happy Valley yesterday on the Club ground. The rain had made the ground rather sticky, and the players had great difficulty in keeping on their feet. The Staff took their defeat in an excellent sporting spirit, and from a spectator's point of view the game was quite an enjoyable one. The gunners attacked straight from the opening kick-off, and Jones commenced the scoring with a well-placed shot. Shortly afterwards, Lawrence, in an effort to clear, handled in the penalty area, and Jones, taking the kick, scored the second goal for the Artillery. A nice shot from Wain was pushed away by Rowlands, and a little later the Staff again attacked, and Rowlands was called upon to save. He was slow in clearing, and being hard pressed by Street, was only able to prevent a goal by throwing the ball behind, thus conceding a corner. Nothing resulted, however, and the gunners taking the leather to the other end, Taylor sent in three shots in succession without reward, the last one going behind. Ellarby then beat the 88th Co. backs and made for goal, but was only able to shoot into the goalkeeper's arms. Watson, at the other end, had hard lines with a "header" from a corner. A neat pass from Sharman to his left wing, followed by a centre, enabled Watson to add number three with a strong shot at close range. Wain, who had been well watched by Sharman, then went back, and shortly afterwards half-time arrived with the 88th Co. leading by three goals to nil.

After the interval Wain broke up a dangerous R.A. movement, and cleared. Watson missed an easy chance to score, but recovered himself quickly before Stone had time to get the ball away, and netted neatly. Then the Staff broke through again, and Conner put in a shot which scored, although it appeared that Rowlands ought to have saved. Then, at the other end, Taylor shot at goal. The custodian stopped the ball, but before he could clear, the former rushed up, and angled it into the net. Taylor hereabouts 'id pretty well as he liked and notched two more beautiful goals which he thoroughly deserved, thus performing the "hat-trick." Watson was responsible for the next. The ninth was due to a mistake by the Staff backs, both missing the ball. Wain rushed back and obtained possession, but in trying to clear he gave Jones quite a nice pass, with the result that the latter promptly netted with an accurately placed shot. Evans and Sharman added one more goal each before the final whistle, the 88th Company thus concluding their programme, with the record victory of the season. Referee—Mr. Wright.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

## MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

In any case of illness causing absence from Patrol or other Police duty, and of such nature as to make it impossible for member concerned to either obtain the requisite Medical certificate or to report in person to the Inspector on Duty, the Company Discipline Inspector may minute on the Report-sheet that he has enquired into the circumstances and will personally guarantee the fact of sickness and inability to comply with the Departmental Order above referred to.

## COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJORS.

Reference paragraph 3 of D.O. 125, C.S. Majors may in future be warned for Patrol Duty as visiting officers when they have no, or few, ordinary duties to perform.

## STRENGTH.

Joined.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Section: P.O. 440 O. T. Breakspear.

## By Order,

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, April 10th, 1918.

The night's work counted for a German victory, and had it not been for the wording of the German official communiqué one would have been tempted to leave it at that. True that seven little fishing craft with a gun in each boat would never make port again, but seven more took their place, before the sun of the affair. Three score or so of British seamen had finished their life's trick and passed to their long Watch Below. But the story of their passing; the pity is that it must here be so brief. Admiralty Copyright.



# THE WAR SAVINGS

## SIXTEENTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The following amounts, totalling \$72,390, have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month from the members whose official numbers are given below, and invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 8 per cent. and in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

Application forms for membership may be had of all the Banks or from the undersigned.

Moneys in any currency, dividend warrants, and bank-notes are all accepted.

\$2,020—No. 754.  
\$2,000—Nos. 698, 35.  
\$2,000—No. 908.  
\$1,500—No. 890.  
\$1,200—No. 531.  
\$1,080—No. 906.  
\$1,050—No. 330.  
\$1,200—No. 645.  
\$1,000—Nos. 681, 604, 732, 446, 907, 237, 440.

\$960—Nos. 387, 754.  
\$850—No. 472.  
\$800—Nos. 470, 475.  
\$650—Nos. 318, 903, 909.  
\$600—Nos. 826, 739, 129, 235.  
\$500—Nos. 44, 625, 64, 427, 450, 234, 452, 772, 802, 814, 145, 607, 325, 800, 453, 856, 553.

\$450—Nos. 883, 22.  
\$400—Nos. 850, 224, 584, 652, 454, 234, 605.  
\$350—Nos. 652, 846, 549.  
\$320—No. 184.  
\$300—Nos. 775, 553, 672, 414, 397, 845, 696, 74, 210, 395, 420, 477, 811, 910.

\$250—Nos. 569, 470, 291, 735, 793, 86, 696, 137.  
\$240—No. 901.  
\$200—Nos. 809, 411, 897, 722, 713, 639, 624, 29, 830, 45, 221, 236, 391, 206, 247, 537, 674, 784, 295, 980, 715, 772, 421, 507, 803.

\$185—No. 899.  
\$180—No. 425.  
\$170—No. 273.  
\$165—No. 78.  
\$150—Nos. 731, 969, 510, 787, 790, 423, 641, 638, 569, 373.  
\$145—Nos. 143, 124.

\$140—No. 700.  
\$135—No. 671.  
\$130—Nos. 247, 216, 75.  
\$125—Nos. 801, 117, 294, 978.  
\$120—Nos. 419, 392, 215.  
\$115—No. 800.  
\$110—No. 472.  
\$105—No. 213.

\$100—Nos. 463, 176, 833, 176, 584, 19, 350, 429, 84, 175, 176, 202, 502, 935, 844, 105, 230, 578, 850, 119, 182, 125, 31, 246, 382, 589, 727, 252, 972, 350, 185, 606, 794, 710, 545, 42.

\$90—No. 895.  
\$85—Nos. 671, 88.  
\$80—Nos. 834, 410, 86, 834.  
\$75—Nos. 535, 551, 116, 278.  
\$65—No. 508.

\$60—Nos. 77, 723, 209.  
\$50—Nos. 533, 734, 232, 339, 677, 14, 413, 875, 103, 112, 881, 471, 70, 709, 399, 734, 893, 860, 486, 600, 995, 206, 137, 237, 566, 691, 849, 738, 128, 525, 120, 136, 127, 277, 278, 141, 146, 99, 120, 212, 254, 499, 734, 882, 95, 232, 336, 677, 749, 760, 114, 248, 533.

\$45—No. 170.  
\$40—Nos. 341, 269, 143.  
\$35—Nos. 900, 133, 142, 84.  
\$30—Nos. 236, 379, 627, 893, 110, 75, 310, 712, 124, 131, 298, 255.

\$25—Nos. 120, 823, 887, 888, 12, 773, 100, 113, 71, 635, 62, 935, 303, 323, 675, 130, 134, 138, 145, 12, 878, 823, 424.  
\$20—Nos. 874, 379, 76, 78, 270, 705, 66, 305, 195, 231, 123, 147, 506, 711.

\$15—Nos. 339, 114, 827, 704, 593, 154, 155, 132, 140.  
\$10—Nos. 70, 252, 223, 243, 501, 493, 599, 311, 398, 407, 121, 474, 139, 70, 186, 133, 501, 629, 751, 88, 299, 864, 547, 331, 607.

\$5—Nos. 83, 516, 57, 169, 217, 218, 706, 733, 904, 601, 455, 890, 307, 595, 594, 305, 737, 690, 161, 162, 163, 164, 687, 692, 699, 900, 195, 197, 83, 5, 189, 616, 18.

Total ..... \$ 72,390  
1st list ..... 30,100  
2nd list ..... 10,590  
3rd list ..... 62,075  
4th list ..... 210,505  
5th list ..... 123,680  
6th list ..... 62,125  
7th list ..... 61,880  
8th list ..... 63,335  
9th list ..... 110,553  
10th list ..... 140,945  
11th list ..... 49,715  
12th list ..... 49,525  
13th list ..... 80,875  
14th list ..... 43,680  
15th list ..... 84,253

Total amount received to date ..... \$1,289,260  
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

# CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:

Acknowledged to 8th March, 1918 ..... \$29,421.07  
Since received:—  
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, sub. March ..... 20.00  
M.S.S., sub. April ..... 5.00  
N.N. ..... 5.00

Collected by "Munition Worker," Naval Fancy Dress Dance, per Miss D. Goodall ..... 10.00  
H.K. Tennis League, per Dr. F. Lindsay Woods, Acting Hon. Secretary ..... 75.00  
Percentage of sweep at Rifle League matches at King's Park, April 6th ..... 6.50  
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 9 ..... 376.00  
\$29,619.17

Expended to 8th March, 1918 ..... \$29,615.07  
Since expended:—  
4,000 cigarettes for local troops, 200,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the front ..... 512.47  
Undercharge on previous invoice ..... 198.65  
\$29,627.09

Balance in hand ..... \$ 292.08  
W. A. DOWLEY  
(Hon. Sec. and Treasurer).  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1918.

# HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undernoted donations. Further amounts will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, care of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—

Balance, as per last statement ..... \$1,174.00  
Mr. G. C. Moxon ..... 100.60  
Hongkong Gymkhana Club ..... 377.89  
Mr. S. H. Dodwell ..... 200.00  
"G. E. T." ..... 8.00  
\$1,859.80

In addition to the above, the following amounts have been received, all of which have been invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 6 per cent. and in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.:—

Nos.	3	137.50
15	137.50	
18	25.00	
20	150.00	
22	42.00	
24	150.00	
26	30.00	
28	60.00	
30	90.00	
32	20.00	
34	160.00	
36	140.00	
38	46.00	
40	160.00	
42	10.00	
44	20.00	
46	355.00	
48	289.10	
50	10.00	
52	210.00	
54	5,000.00	
56	600.00	
58	60.00	
60	300.00	
62	10.00	
64	30.00	
66	340.00	
68	300.00	
70	43.75	
72	326.74	
74		
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Previously acknowledged 125,424.55  
Total ..... \$135,029.64

Nos. 567 ..... \$ 0 0 0  
577 ..... 170 0 0  
736 ..... 25 0 0  
873 ..... 20 0 0  
885 ..... 7 10 0  
889 ..... 62 15 0  
891 ..... 107 10 0  
894 ..... 20 15 1  
911 ..... 140 0 0  
\$1,122 10 1

Previously acknowledged 3,633 13 0  
Total ..... \$4,755 3 1

Nos. 765 ..... Pesos. 485.00  
858 ..... 200.00  
Pesos. 685.00

Previously acknowledged 1,000.00  
Total ..... Pesos. 1,685.00

Nos. 765 ..... G\$ 25.00  
859 ..... 25.00  
G\$ 50.00  
Previously acknowledged 1,275.74  
G\$ 1,325.74

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, Ltd.  
(Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers).  
Hongkong, April 10th, 1918.

# CANTON NEWS.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

## CONSTITUTIONALISTS AND MILITARY ANTI-CRACY.

The Constitutionalists in the Republic of China realize deeply the duty of their nation towards those Powers who are now struggling for humanity and against militarism during and after the war, but at the same time, they cannot see how their nation is able to develop her immense resources for the reconstruction of herself and those who will be seriously affected by the present suffering in Europe, without first setting their house in order. The Constitutionalists firmly believe that no nation can longer be governed by autocratic militarism, but that greater opportunity to the people freely to express their will and exercise their power is necessary. While the Constitutionalists have among them, and great faith in, all those young men and women educated abroad as the best vanguards for reform at home and most effective agents to promote better understanding between China and other nations, they are not opposed to nor do they depreciate the men of the old school, knowing well that age and experience are necessary to preserve the best of the ancient, while youth and enthusiasm must be utilized to face modern problems, economic and political.

## THE DANGERS OF SUPERFICIAL PEACE.

The present internal struggle in China may have caused no little suffering and inconvenience to foreigners in China, as many Chinese have been affected by the war in Europe. The Constitutionalists, however, believe that forced submission and superficial peace, regardless of murmur and chronic dissatisfaction, will but breed further revolutions, which will result in a still greater curse to the nation. A return to the original compact—the Provisional Constitution—on which the Republic of China is based, the removal of all unwieldy laws, and the framing of a permanent constitution best suited to the present condition of the country, with some regard to the possible development of the citizens and the national resources, all to be done according to law, will be the best and only method of settling the present difference that is impeding the progress of the country and causing anxiety among the many friends of the Chinese.

## IMPERFECTIONS OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

No one sets more clearly than the Constitutionalists how imperfect is the present Provisional Constitution and no one realizes better than the members of Parliament themselves how incapable are the present personnel of the National Assembly, but all agree that imperfection and ability can be removed only in the right and proper way. If a conference of military governors can decide, and the illegitimate use of arms may make and unmake laws, China can no longer be considered a republic, the sovereign of which is the people, and not the few who happen to be in military command. The Constitutionalists will try to gradually improve and change laws to enable good men to enter political office, but strongly oppose the arbitrary removal of incompetent officials in violation of law. The Constitutionalists, while defending the right, cannot allow injustice to be done to the wrong.

## WHAT CHINA COULD DO IF UNITED.

If the National Assembly had been allowed to have its own will and direct the Chinese War against world-militarism with the united support of the whole nation, China would be able to despatch not only an army to cross her border to suppress unregulated invasion detrimental to her interests, but also to assist in the defence of liberty and democracy now going on in Europe and other parts of the world.

The members of the National Assembly, unable to recognize the Presidential Mandate illegally dissolving their body, have, in accordance with law, decided to meet next June in regular session, when they will take further action to protect not only their own rights, as lawfully elected representatives of the people, but also to check any further attempt of the militarists to barter the interests of the nation for something from foreign nations only profitable to themselves.

# LITTLE BOY KIDNAPED.

DISCOVERED IN AN UNOCCUPIED HOUSE, AT KOWLOON.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, three Chinese were charged, on remand, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with kidnapping a little boy from the care of his parents and keeping him as a prisoner in an unoccupied house in Kowloon City.

Defendants accused each other of the offence.

Inspector Davitt stated that the three men lived for about twenty days in Square Street, Hongkong, and on the 30th of March they left without giving notice. Immediately after their disappearance, the little son of the principal tenant of the tenement was found to be missing and no trace of him could be found. The parents reported the matter to the Police, who sent out detectives to make enquiries, and on April 2nd, it was learned that a little boy was being kept a prisoner in an unoccupied European house at Kowloon City (which witness believed, had been occupied by a Mr. Summers, of the Kowloon Dockyard). Investigations led to the recovery of the child, who was discovered in a room along with the first defendant. The second defendant was in another room having "chow" with the third and with another man who was subsequently discharged, as there was no evidence against him. The third defendant was a native of Kowloon City and appeared to be innocent of the crime. The Inspector, therefore, asked for permission to withdraw the charge against him, and said that, if the Magistrate wished it, he would introduce the man as a witness in the case.

Mr. Wolfe agreed to this course.

The father of the boy bore out the Inspector's statement. Corroborative evidence was also given by four other witnesses.

One defendant stated that he conveyed the child to Kowloon City at the request of the other defendant. He was promised, in return, a room to live in. The second defendant also took part in the robbery of a small shop at Yau-mat, and had invited witness to inspect the shop. He had informed the Police about this robbery.

The second defendant wished to know the name of the shop which the first defendant alleged he had robbed. He had been in on the 30th of March and had borrowed twenty cents from the first defendant with which to purchase medicine, and was then compelled to assist in kidnapping the little boy. He refused, however, to have anything to do with the matter, and when the child disappeared he helped the mother to search for it.

Mr. Wolfe said he was satisfied that the defendants had taken the child away from the custody of its parents for an unlawful purpose. He remanded the case till to-day, when sentence will be passed.

# AFTER-WAR STOCKS.

## GUARDING AGAINST LOSS.

Manufacturers are faced with what many regard as a serious risk in providing themselves with materials for the resumption of peace-time production on a full scale. It is feared that materials bought at the greatly inflated prices which most things have attained will, with the coming of peace, fall in price, either immediately or gradually, thereby involving the holders in loss. It has been pointed out to the Minister of Reconstruction that fear of this contingency—whether a likely thing to happen or not—is tending to cause a reluctance on the part of manufacturers and traders to acquire more materials (in readiness for the coming of peace) than will barely tide them over the contracts to which they are committed, and that they are leaving till a later date further purchases for the making of articles for stock. Dr. Addison, recognising that this holding back is calculated to retard the attainment, after peace is declared, of maximum national productivity, has appointed a Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction to go closely into the matter and see whether some way out of the difficulty cannot be devised. It is named the Committee on Financial Risks Attaching to the Holding of Trading Stocks. Their duty will be:—To inquire and to report as to any measures which could be adopted with a view to securing that manufacturers should be financially in a position to hold stocks after the war, and that reasonable safeguards are established to prevent serious financial losses as a result of possible depression following on a period of great inflation in respect of stocks of materials required for industry. Any body or association of important trade interests which wishes to have an opportunity of stating a case or presenting its views on the questions being studied by the committee is requested to communicate with the secretary.

# INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

JUST TO HAND.

# GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

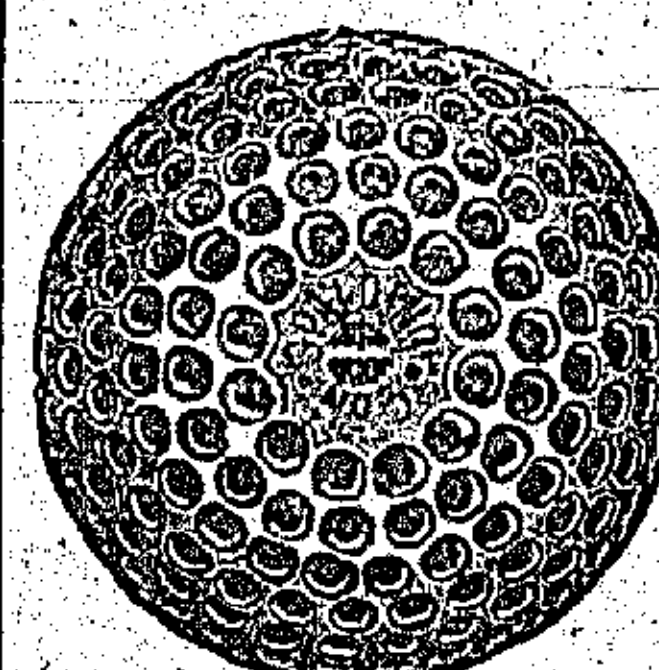
SILVER KINGS:—Two WEIGHTS  
PLUS COLONELS:—Three WEIGHTS.  
AROH COLONELS:—Two WEIGHTS.

PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

CADDY BAGS, SHAFTS, ETC.



No. EWB.



SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S

1918

TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN MOWERS.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



BELTING

DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA

THE SUPERIOR BELT.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.



Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

1185

Wm. Powell Ltd  
Telephone 346

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment including

"FLEXINET"

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"SOFTTESTNET"

"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."

INSPECTION INVITED.

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CABLES: "FETAGE" Branches: NEW YORK, MONTREAL.  
**DONIGER & COMPANY,**  
3, Ichome, Yurokuchio, Kojimachi-ku,  
TOKYO, JAPAN.  
CONTRACTORS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS,  
Manufacturers and Exporters  
of  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL GLASS-WARE  
AND APPARATUS, DRUG SUPPLIES,  
etc.  
DESIRE REPRESENTATION  
Write for Catalogue Price List and Full Particulars.  
Our Many Years of Experience and Concentration Insures Technically Correct  
Instruments.

11874



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**TWO MARINE ENGINEERS** with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen; also a Foreman Marine Boilermaker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to—

"Z.Y.X."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
1893

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **MONDAY**, the 15th April, 1918, commencing at 11 A.M. at the Taku Sugar Refinery (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).  
133 BALES GUNNY BAGS (slightly damaged by fire and water).  
500 BALES GUNNY BAGS (slightly damaged by water).  
N.B.—Intending purchasers must obtain a pass to view the goods from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [1894]

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

**THE** CERTIFICATE No. 2051 for 36 Shares Nos 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCIS DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

## THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

**THE** Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

**THE** INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—

5% on application.  
20% on 21st May.  
35% on 11th July.  
40% on 8th August.  
and will also grant loans against this security. [1890]

## MARATHON RACE.

**OPEN** to all SERVICES UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES SCHOOLS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY. **STATUE SQUARE** (Law Courts) to **SHAUKWAN** and BACK. Distance about 10 miles.

**SATURDAY**, April 20th, 1918, Starting at 3 p.m.

Prizes according to number of Entries. Conditions:—Use as you please. No stopping.

Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts. Entrance fee One Dollar, to be sent with name and rank (if any) to:—

Staff Inspector J. C. WILDIN,  
Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters,  
Princes Buildings,  
100 House Street.  
Entries close on **SATURDAY**, April 6th. [1811]

## SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

## TOMBOLA

In aid of  
**WAR CHARITIES**  
**GIFTS WANTED FOR PRIZES**

**LAST DAY** for receiving **THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1918.**

**HAVE YOU SENT YOURS?**

IF NOT, please send immediately to

**RECEIVING DEPOT**

**MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.** (Office 1st Floor), to a.m. to Noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Bulky articles will be sent for on application to—

Hon. Secretary,  
**TOMBOLA.**  
P. O. Box 94,  
**HONGKONG.**

**NO GIFT TOO LARGE.**  
**NO GIFT TOO SMALL.** [1893]

## INTIMATIONS

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

**AN** INTERIM DIVIDEND of 8% (\$4.00) per Share has been declared payable on the 18th instant.

**TRANSFEE BOOKS** will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**  
General Managers,  
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th April, 1918. [1878]

## THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

**APPLICATION** has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM, deceased, a Duplicate Certificate or Certificate in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 203 for 100 Shares numbered 901 to 1000 and dated 22nd November, 1905, has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

C. B. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Dated 8th day of April, 1918. [1877]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

**APPLICATION** has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM, deceased, a Duplicate Certificate or Certificate in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775 28834 and dated 11th January, 1907, has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1869]

## THE COTTAGE SOMENOS, V.I., B.C., CANADA.

**A** HIGH-CLASS English Modern School for the Daughters of Gentlemen, with preparatory Class for boys.

Principal: Miss Young, assisted by Miss George, B.A., and Miss M. G. Young, L.R.A.M., Asso. R.C.V., London, Eng.

Course includes Thorough English, French, Latin, Mathematics and Drawing. Extras: Music and Painting.

Further particulars from **CHARLES GERKEN,**  
St. Stephen's College, Hongkong. [1872]



NOTICE.

**ANY** EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1868]

## FOR SALE.

**USED POSTAGE STAMPS** (all different)  
1000 Stamps \$ 3.00 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00  
1500 " 18.00 3000 " 100.00  
1800 " 22.00 4000 " 175.00  
2000 " 25.00

**GRACA & CO.,**  
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG [1845]

## NOW READY.

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR  
**CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.**

1918.

**FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.**

Large Edition — — — \$11.00  
Abridged — — — 7.00

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**RESIDENTIAL FLAT** in Prince's Building.  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** 1875

## TO LET.

**COMMODOUS** and well-fitted **SHOP** in Alexandra Buildings.  
Apply—  
**SECRETARY,**  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.** [1892]

## TO LET.

**NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.**  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** 1876

## TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE** entry, Four very desirable **SHOPS**, situated in Lo House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**THE MANAGER,**  
**HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,**  
40, Connaught Road Central. [1900]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in York Buildings.  
**NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE,**  
**HOUSES** on Shumsham, Canton.  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [1893]

## TO LET.

**A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**  
Alexandra Buildings. [1825]

## FOR SALE.

**TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.**  
Apply—  
**DUNCAN CLARK,**  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1711]

## FOR SALE.

**"GALESEND," 109, The Peak ROOMS.**  
Apply—  
**C. H. GALE, P.W.D.** [1834]

## FOR SALE.

**"GALESEND," 109, The Peak ROOMS.**  
Apply—  
**C. H. GALE, P.W.D.** [1834]

## WANTED.

**STENOGRAPHER**, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—  
Box No. 100  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1817

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## SAUSAGES!

## 3 SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes  
**OXFORD SAUSAGES.**  
**CAMBRIDGE "**  
**FORK "**  
**BEEF "**  
**LIVER "**  
**BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.**  
**BLACK PUDDING.**  
**WHITE "**  
do., do., do. [1834]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION CO.

**STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.**

**THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR:**  
**BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.**

**THE** Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming Steamer for Marseilles and London.

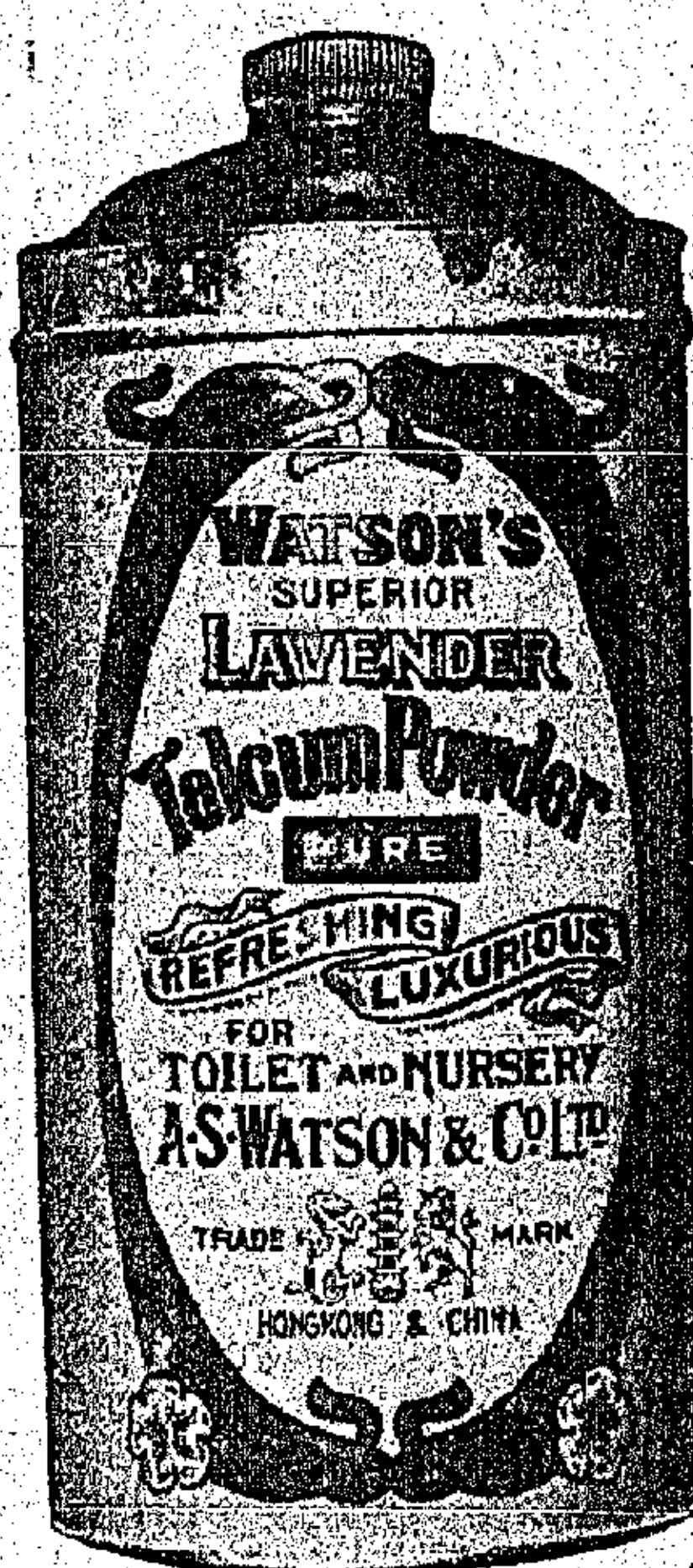
Parcels will be received at the Office until 5.22 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

## INTIMATION

## OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet-Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is D lightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

## MARRIAGE.

**DUNCAN-SCOTT.**—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, ROBERT KIRKWOOD DUNCAN, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Duncan, of Greenock, Scotland, to CATHERINE SINCLAIR SCOTT, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Scott, Quarry Bay.

**HONGKONG OFFICE:** 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. **LONDON OFFICE:** 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH APRIL, 1918.

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

At the close of the Japanese Diet, the ordinary session of which has just terminated, Count TERAUCHI, the Premier, intimated that he might have to ask the members to assemble again very shortly. As the Diet meets in ordinary session only once a year, this can only be taken as meaning that it is anticipated that circumstances may arise calling for a special session of the Diet. Such special sessions have been held before in connection with affairs requiring an outlay not included in the Budget, the Japanese Diet, under the Constitution, having control over the national expenditure. Many conjectures have been made by the Press as to the special circumstances that Count TERAUCHI had in mind when he uttered the warning, and the consensus of opinion favours the idea that they must be connected with the situation in Siberia and the dispatch of an expedition thither, should occasion arise. From observations made by the Premier and other Ministers of State, it is certain that the Japanese Government is keeping itself very closely informed as to the doings of the Bolsheviks and the movements of the German prisoners in Siberia. In reply to questions on the subject at the last sitting of the Diet, Count TERAUCHI expressed himself as satisfied that there was nothing then in the situation which called for Japanese intervention, but the situation, he added, was an exceedingly unstable one. No one could say from one day to another what might or might not

happen, and therefore, he was not prepared to say that Japan would not be called upon to intervene. As to the attitude of the Russians towards Japan, the Premier thought, from the information he had received, that there was nothing which would warrant him in describing relations as otherwise than friendly. It will be remembered that it was the question of how the Russians would receive a Japanese expedition to their country which was the chief reason why the United States hesitated to endorse the scheme. The fear was, indeed, openly expressed that such an expedition would throw Russia into the arms of Germany. Apparently, Count TERAUCHI did not share this fear, but he made no statement as to whether, in the event of intervention being called for, efforts would be made to get some sort of an official consent from Russia, a procedure which, it was suggested in America, should precede any action. The question of who first suggested the expedition remains wrapped in mystery. It will be remembered that some weeks almost months ago, a report was circulated around the world that Japanese troops had landed at Vladivostok. The report was eventually officially denied, but it remained in circulation long enough to allow of very full Press comments appearing on it. The Allied Press was unanimously satisfied with the report, and welcomed Japan's alleged action. How the report arose has never been stated, but it certainly resulted in the Japanese Government being informed as to the feeling that would be aroused in the event of such action being taken. From that time the idea of such an expedition has been in the air, but from the statement made by Count TERAUCHI, Japan has never proposed such action to the Allies, nor has she received any joint proposal from the Allies that she should take such action. The stress that Count TERAUCHI laid on the words "joint-proposal" would suggest—and has, indeed, already suggested to the Japanese Press—the idea that Japan has been approached separately by some of the Allies on the matter. Probably what has happened is that Great Britain has asked Japan's opinion as to the danger of German influence overrunning Siberia and as to her ability to counteract such influence should it obtain, the idea being, of course, that Japan should cut off all German access to the sea so as to prevent the inception of a submarine campaign in the Pacific such as has been waged in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. As far as the Allies are concerned, this is the most important matter—more important even than the war supplies lying at Vladivostok and elsewhere along the Siberian railways, although, of course, the possession of these would rank as a high secondary object. That any vast expedition into the interior of Siberia was ever suggested, however, it is difficult to believe. This could only be justified by decisive action on the part of the German prisoners now in Siberia, and all the evidence available goes to show that the menace of the German prisoners has been greatly exaggerated. Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd, who lately returned home, may have been reflecting the views of the Japanese Government on this matter when he spoke of the German prisoners in Siberia as mostly too much influenced by Bolshevik ideas to fight any more for their country, but there is no doubt that, in turn, his report on the situation has largely served to decide the Government's attitude. The Bolsheviks, in Viscount Uchida's opinion, are by no means as black as they are painted, and he regards Bolshevikism as calculated to exercise a great influence on the world. All this makes it still more impossible for Japan to go into Siberia to fight the Bolsheviks. Her only mission there would be to fight the Germans, and the probabilities of this are remote. Consequently, the Government at Petrograd has taken unnecessary alarm at the action of the British and Japanese in landing troops from their warships in Vladivostok harbour. This is a purely local and temporary measure designed to restore order in the port, where Japanese shops were pillaged and Japanese subjects were killed on the 3rd instant. It has been suggested by a minority that Count TERAUCHI, in his reference to a special session of the Diet, was not referring to a Siberian expedition at all—that Japan's services may be called upon from quite another quarter, and that a much more important step has actually been decided upon. Count TERAUCHI, it is held, would never have let slip any hint unless he had already made up his mind. As to where this new venture is to be made, however, the theorists are uncertain. The only certainty is that the Japanese Government is acting very cautiously whatever determination it may have come to, and is not inclined to let the enemy know where Japan will strike, if strike she must.

A reception was held at Government House last evening by H. E. the Governor and Lady May.

Mr. G. C. Moxon, who is leaving the Colony shortly, was entertained to dinner last evening by the Mounted Section of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

During the 24 hours of Tuesday 14 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony. The deaths numbered 9. All those attacked were Chinese.

A Chinese jewellery broker, residing at No. 5, Wa On Lane, has reported to the Police that on Monday he entrusted a "friend" with a quantity of pearls and diamond jewellery, valued at \$8,700, to sell for him. The "friend," however, has mysteriously disappeared.

News has been received by Mrs. S. R. Aitken of the death of her father, Mr. W. Harris. Mr. Harris was Principal Officer of the Board of Trade for the West Coast of Scotland until 1914, when he retired. During a visit to Hongkong some time ago Mr. Harris made many friends, who will hear of his death with regret.

A fire occurred in the yard of the Shing Hop firm, matched builders, situated between Penington Street and Ye Wo Street. A quantity of palm leaves had apparently caught alight as a result of spontaneous combustion, and the wooden shed in which they were stored was involved. The Fire Brigade and the Police from No. 1 Station arrived on the scene, and succeeded in confining the flames to the wooden shed. The damage, which is not covered by insurance, is estimated at \$250.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## AMERICAN LADIES SEIZED BY BANDITS.

**PEKING, April 9th.**  
Two lady missionaries belonging to the American Mennonite Mission in Tsenhsien, Shantung—Mrs. Dixon and Miss Catherine Schmidt, sisters—have been captured by brigands on the border of Shantung and Kiangsu. This region has a bad reputation for banditti, and the rescue of the ladies is expected to be extremely difficult.

No progress is reported in regard to the release of the American engineer Kyle, who is still held by bandits in Honan.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOUTH.

The arrival of General Nissu Chung at Peking is expected to consolidate the peace negotiations with the South.

## A MONEY INCUBATOR.

## SHORT CUT TO WEALTH.

A rent-collector of Canton, temporarily residing at 52, Portland Street, Yumati, has reported to the Police that on the 7th instant, while travelling on the s.s. Kwangtung from Canton, bringing with him \$6,000 from his mistress to his master, a man accosted him and induced him to part with \$2,700. The inducement the man put forward was that if the \$6,000 was put into a certain safe it would multiply to \$100,000 in 24 hours. Immediately he received the money the man disappeared.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## YEE WOO STREET MURDER.

## PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Tuesday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, three Chinese were charged, on remand, with the murder of a sugar sifter employed by the China Sugar Refinery.

After hearing the evidence, which pointed to a cold-blooded murder, Mr. Dyer Ball committed prisoners for trial at the April Criminal Sessions.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., agents for the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have received a cable from their Head Office in Shanghai informing them that the Directors will recommend, at the forthcoming meeting, a dividend to shareholders of \$18 and the addition of \$200,000 to the Reserve Fund.



# THE WAR.

## GREAT GERMAN ATTACK EXPECTED.

### AMERICA'S WAR ANNIVERSARY.

#### SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

#### PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S WAR-ENTRY.

#### SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

BALTIMORE, April 10th.

President Wilson, addressing a meeting commemorating the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war and inaugurating the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, said:—"This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake, and there is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost; our utmost sacrifice of the lives of our fittest men, and, if need be, all that we possess. The Loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called on to give and do, though in itself it is imperative."

#### THE REASONS FOR THE WAR.

"The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of the Loan, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves sharp skimping and a daily sacrifice to lend from their meagre earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can but won't, upon those demanding a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan; I only come to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for. The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through and the issues hanging upon its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means, because the cause for which we are fighting stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle."

#### AMERICA'S GREAT STAKE.

"The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands, and what an imperishable thing it is he is asked to invest in. The men of America may be surer than ever before that the cause is their own, and if it be lost their own great nation's place and mission in the world will be lost with it. I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed, in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout the whole world, to speak with truculence or to use the weak language of hatred and vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I sought to learn Germany's objects in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen, and to deal frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and I asked them to say as plainly what they seek."

#### THE GERMAN AVOWAL.

"We ourselves proposed no injustice and no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is to be made, to be just to the German people and to deal fairly with the German Power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose that anything but justice be handed up, and

dispassionate justice to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome, would be to renounce and dishonour our own cause. We ask for nothing that we are not willing to accord. It has been with this thought that I sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon other nations in the world which the German leaders are seeking. They answered in unmistakable terms. They avowed that it was not justice but dominion and unhindered execution of their own will. The avowal did not come from Germany's statesmen; it came from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen said they wished for peace and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor said, in indefinite and uncertain terms indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent, that he believed peace should be based upon the principles we had declared to be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms, and they professed a desire to conclude a fair peace, and to accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they are dealing the right to choose their own allegiance. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in its execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done in Russia, Finland, Ukraine and in Roumania. The real test of their justice and fair-play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph, in which no brave and gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own betrays for a time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the peoples of the conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion. Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their Western Front if they were not there face to face with the armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome?

#### AN EMPIRE OF FORCE.

If, when they felt their check to be final, they should propose favourable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium, France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and in the East? Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Balkan Peninsula, all the lands Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy they can then erect an empire to gain commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americans as to Europe, and which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice, humanity, liberty, and the principle of free self-determination of nations, upon which all

the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subjects to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it. AMERICA ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

"That programme, if once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest. The mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women, and of all who are weak must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded and the old age-long struggle for freedom and the right to begin again at its beginning. Everything America has lived for, loved, and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin, and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind. The thing is preposterous, impossible. And yet is not that what the whole course of action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only by what the German arms have accomplished with unspitting thoroughness, throughout every fair region they have touched. What, then, are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now to discuss a fair, just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed. A peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike."

"But the answer when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia, and we cannot mistake the meaning of that answer. I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it, and all the world shall know that you accept it."

"Let it appear in utter sacrifice and forgetfulness of self with which we shall give all we love and all we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all we do. Let everything we say, my fellow countrymen, everything we henceforth plan to accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honour and hold dear. "Germany has once more said that force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right, as America conceives it, or dominion, as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us. Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, a righteous and triumphant force, which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### PROMOTION OF GENERALS BY SELECTION.

LONDON, April 9th.

A Royal Warrant states that promotion to the rank of General will henceforth be by selection instead of seniority.

#### THE NEW HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Daily Express states the new Home Rule Bill will include an Irish Parliament at Dublin, with an Executive responsible to it; military service, safeguards for Protestant minorities, no control over the Navy and Army or foreign policy, and a new customs arrangement.

#### THE NEW BUDGET.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Daily Mail states that Mr. Bonar Law, in his new Budget, hopes to obtain £1,000,000,000 from the taxpayers, increasing the income-tax, duties on beer and spirits, and licence; also from tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, and by imposing an ad valorem tax on articles of luxury.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, April 9th.

There was intense interest in the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons to-day. The House was crowded, but there was an entire absence of excitement and no demonstrations when the political leaders entered. The Prime Minister, who was cheered on rising, began his speech in low tones, but his voice rang out as he developed his theme.

The Prime Minister said:—"We have now entered the most critical stage of this terrible war. There is at present a lull, but the hurricane is not yet over. It is gathering strength for a more fierce outbreak, and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more. The fate of the Empire, the fate of Europe, and the fate of liberty throughout the world might depend upon the success with which even the very last of these attacks is resisted and countered. The Government, therefore, pray to submit to Parliament to-day certain recommendations in order to assist the country and the Allies to weather the storm, recommendations which would involve, he regretted to say, extreme sacrifices by large classes of the population, and nothing would justify them but the most extreme necessity, and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential to and most sacred in our national life."

The Prime Minister, in explaining why Parliament had not been summoned earlier, said that since the battle began the Government had been engaged almost hourly, in concert with our Allies, in providing the necessary measures to assist the armies and to deal with the emergency. The proposals they intended to submit required very close and careful examination.

Dealing with the military position, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that it was difficult to get a clear and reliable narrative of the battle, which extended along fifty miles. The Staff and Generals were, naturally, engaged in concentrating their attention on operations against the enemy, and until that strain is relaxed it will be difficult to ascertain exactly what has happened, but one or two facts stood out, though in stating them he must avoid giving information or encouragement to the enemy.

The enemy had a certain measure of Austrian support, but notwithstanding this, and also notwithstanding the considerable number of German Divisions from the East, when the battle began the combatant strength of the German Army in the West was not quite equal to the total strength of the Allies. The Germans were slightly inferior in infantry, inferior in artillery, considerably inferior in cavalry, and undoubtedly inferior in air craft.

[The message is incomplete.]

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### LABOUR LEADER ABANDONS CONCILIATORY POLICY.

LONDON, April 9th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking in London, said that the Kaiser and his War Lords, by their latest attack, had drawn the British people together in a consecrated and determined effort to destroy militarism.

Mr. Henderson said he had abandoned a policy of conciliation which hitherto he had favoured, because the Western offensive, following the shameful treatment of Russia, proved that organised Prussian brutality was seeking world domination and threatening the free development of national and international life.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

The Acting Secretary for War announced that the transportation of American troops to France has already been accelerated.

#### THE CZERNIN "LIE."

#### IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

PARIS, April 9th.

M. Clemenceau has issued a Note regarding Count Czernin's "lie," in which he states that the Austrian Emperor, in a letter in March, 1917, admitted the justice of the French claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

The newspapers regard the admission as most important.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### GERMAN DEMANDS.

PETROGRAD, April 9th.

Germany has telegraphed the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, demanding the immediate disarmament of the Russian Fleet and the conclusion of a Russo-Ukrainian Peace.

The Germans at Hango demanded the cessation of the destruction of Russian warships in the harbours, and of the forts. They also demand that the bolts and sights of guns on ships and land batteries must be removed before April 11th, and that the crews of Russian ships must return to Russia, except small nucleus crews.

#### THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Times states:—"The Government has found in the deliberations of the Irish Convention a basis for proposals as regards the Government of Ireland, but their scheme of conscription for Ireland is not conditional upon the acceptance of these proposals by Parliament. Conscription will be insisted upon whatever the fate of the proposals."

#### FINLAND AND GERMANY.

#### POWERFUL ANTI-GERMAN PARTY.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Times' Correspondent at Stockholm says there is a very strong anti-German party in Finland, including not merely the whole commercial and industrial elements, but even General Count Mannerheim, commanding the White Army, but the White troops are pro-German. The Entente should take steps which the anti-German Finns recommend, because Finland is rapidly becoming a German province.

The Times, in an editorial, urges the Allies to protect the ice-free harbour of Kola, in Russian Lapland, and keep open the Murman Railway, which is the door to European Russia, besides trying to maintain relations with the powerful anti-German Finnish party.

The Times says there can be no just comparison between the action of the Allies at Vladivostok and the German invasion of Finland, and the Allies must spare no effort to prevent Siberia from sharing the fate of Finland.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 9th.

Silver is quoted at 45½ per ounce. There is no demand and the market is steady.

#### The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

#### ARABS' SUCCESSES.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that advances from Egypt report that the Arabs have engaged in several successful engagements, defeating or capturing small bodies of Turks in southern Hedjaz, also destroying the Portman Railway near Bawit, and derailing a train near Sir Jedd. Moreover, the Arabs occupied Kerak on Sunday.

#### Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE RAID ON COLOGNE.

LONDON, April 9th.

A Basle telegram states that 248 were killed in the British air-raid on Cologne. Half the victims were soldiers in a troop-train ready to start for the Western Front. The raid caused the greatest panic.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 9th.  
1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The enemy artillery early this morning developed great activity from La-Bassee Canal to southward of Armentieres."

There was heavy hostile shelling in the neighbourhoods of Villers-Bretonneux and Mericourt-Labbe.

#### RAINY WEATHER AGAINST THE ENEMY.

LONDON, April 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—"There is no reason to assume that the Germans have given up the big gamble to force a decision, but the rainy weather must be adding greatly to his difficulties. I understand that the enemy High Command has issued orders that battalion and regimental commanders are just to keep close up with their units to 'encourage' them. Prisoners say that this is owing to trouble in several divisions, leading in several cases to men refusing to advance. I give this story for what it is worth, but it does not seem improbable that the troops from the Russian Front are thinking pretty hard just now."

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### ENEMY TROOPS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, April 9th.

A communique states:—"There was great reciprocal artillery firing at numerous points on the front north of Montdidier, and between Montdidier and Noyon."

There were intermittent bombardment on the left of the Oise.

Our advanced elements, in accordance with orders, withdrew to previously organised positions south-west of the lower forest of Coucy and south of Coucy-le-Chateau. The enemy troops, which we incessantly bombarded, lost heavily during this operation.

#### WITHDRAWAL FROM EXPOSED POSITIONS.

LONDON, April 9th.  
4.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, explaining the withdrawal on the front at Coucy Forest, says:—"Since the beginning of the battle we held in the Coucy region a species of a salient bounded by a line between the Oise and the old front, north of Deuillon, which was exposed to fire from three directions. We are falling back to prepared positions along the Ailette."

#### GERMAN LOSSES LEAK OUT.

Apparently the truth as regards the huge enemy losses has leaked out in Germany, despite precautions. I can confirm the report that soldiers are forbidden to write to their families. If all is going well with them, why suppress the soldiers' letters? Since March 24th the publication of communique in the German Army has been forbidden, and the men naturally ask why.

#### GERMANS EXAGGERATE AN OPERATION.

PARIS, April 9th.

It is semi-officially stated that a renewal of the attack on a vast front must be expected.

Yesterday on the Oise and Ailette we withdrew in order to reduce the salient, and after fulfilling our mission of holding the enemy while the French main body took up new positions, the Germans are attempting to represent this simple operation as a great German attack, perhaps hoping to attract some of our reserves here, so as to ease the Somme front, which is still their main objective. The enemy is employing French prisoners three kilometres behind the firing line.







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	TANGI MARU 13,500 tons	Mon. 18th May 11 A.M.
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